Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

It’s a Winter Wonderland here in NE Ohio this week. Many places are getting their first significant snowfall for the year from this Alberta clipper. As you head out to clean your driveway, feed the cows, or drive to town be careful and watch for ice!

As you are planning your end of year purchases, don’t forget that our OSU Extension offices have copies of the IRS Farmer’s Tax guide to help you with your tax preparations after the first of the year.

Keep warm, and stay safe!
Ohio Supreme Court rules that landowners can challenge CAUV values before the Board of Tax Appeals

By Peggy Kirk Hall
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-12072017-620pm/ohio-supreme-court-rules-landowners-can-challenge-cauv-values-board-tax

Decisions announced on December 7, 2017 by the Ohio Supreme Court will allow landowners to challenge Current Agricultural Use Valuation (CAUV) land values established by Ohio’s tax commissioner by appealing the values to the Board of Tax Appeals.

Twin rulings in cases filed by a group of owners of woodland enrolled in CAUV, Adams v. Testa, clarify that when the tax commissioner develops tables that propose CAUV values for different types of farmland, holds a public hearing on the values and adopts the final values by journal entry, the tax commissioner’s actions constitute a “final determination” that a landowner may immediately appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals. The Board of Tax Appeals had argued that the adoption of values is not a final determination and therefore is not one that a landowner may appeal to the Board.

The tax commissioner forwards the CAUV tables to the county auditors, who must use the values for a three year period. An inability to appeal the values when established by the tax commissioner would mean that a landowner must wait until individual CAUV tax values are calculated by the county auditor, who relies upon the tax commissioner’s values to calculate the county values. As a result of today’s decision, landowners may appeal the values as soon as the tax commissioner releases them.

The landowners also claimed that the process and rules for establishing the CAUV values are unreasonable and not legal. However, the Court rejected those claims.

For an excellent summary of the Adams v. Testa cases by Court News Ohio, at: http://www.courtnewsohio.gov/cases/2017/SCO/1207/160256_160510.asp#.WiqrZ3lrzX7

OSU Reintroduces the Hobby Maple Syrup Production Factsheet

By: Les Ober Geauga County OSU Extension

One of the most popular fact sheets on the Ohio State University’s Ohioline has always been the Hobby Maple Syrup Production fact sheet. Ohioline is the source for all of the fact sheets published by OSU Extension and the College of Food Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.

The Original fact sheet was written by OSU State Forestry and Maple Specialist Dr. Randall Hilligmann emeritus. That fact sheet has served as a guide for thousands of new aspiring maple producers. Anyone who has made maple syrup in the backyard knows that it is truly something that the whole family can enjoy. At the end of the season you are left with some fond memories.
and a container of maple syrup that the entire family can enjoy. It may not be the best maple syrup you have ever tasted but it is your maple syrup. That is what makes this hobby and the publication popular.

It has been an honor to work with co-author, OSU Forestry Specialist Kathy Smith to bring you an updated version of the Hobby Maple Syrup Production fact sheet. You can download a copy of the new fact sheet at https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/f-36. I hope you enjoy this publication and find it useful and may your upcoming maple season be long and sweet.

**Census of Agriculture Is Underway**

As of this week, USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service started mailing the 2017 Census of Agriculture to our nation’s producers. Mailing in phases, all census questionnaires should be received by mid- to late December. The deadline to respond is **February 5, 2018**. Producers can respond online at [www.agcensus.usda.gov](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov) (take advantage of new timesaving features and the convenience of being accessible on most mobile and desktop devices) or by mail. Conducted once every five years, the census aims to get a complete and accurate picture of American agriculture. The resulting data are used by trade associations, researchers, policymakers, extension educators, agribusinesses, and many others. The data can play a vital role in community planning, farm assistance programs, technology development, farm advocacy, agribusiness setup, rural development, and more. The census is the only source of uniform, comprehensive, and impartial agriculture data for every state and county in the nation. Every response matters. Every voice helps shape the future of U.S. agriculture. For more information, visit [www.agcensus.usda.gov](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov) or call (800) 727-9540.

**New study identifies genetic basis for western corn rootworm resistance in maize**

Farmers are stuck. Western corn rootworm can destroy cornfields - and profits - but populations of the "billion-dollar bug" have stopped responding to insecticides and the genetically modified corn hybrids designed to resist insect attacks. But there may be hope. In a new study, University of Illinois researchers uncover the genetic basis of resistance to western corn rootworm, paving the way for development of non-GM corn hybrids that can withstand the worm.

"Our previous research showed that there is no inherent resistance in the elite hybrids grown by most farmers in the Midwest," says Martin Bohn, corn breeder in the Department of Crop Sciences at U of I. "We want to improve native resistance to western corn rootworm in maize, without using transgenics."

Northeast Ohio Agriculture
The work was done within the context of a large, longstanding project called Germplasm Enhancement of Maize (GEM), which aims to diversify the tools available to corn breeders by tapping the genetic resources of maize accessions from all over the world.

"Some of my colleagues look into lines that yield more, some look into nutritional characteristics. We were screening for insect resistance. There were not that many, but we found some. We had to look into lines from Argentina, Brazil, and the Caribbean Islands to find it," Bohn says. The resistant corn lines can't just be released here in the United States. For one thing, the plants are massive, leggy giants compared to the elite hybrids Midwestern farmers are used to growing. They're also adapted to very different environments, and wouldn't flower at the right time to produce reasonable yields.

By crossing exotic and elite lines, GEM created plants with a quarter of the genes of the exotics. Several of these lines remained promising with regard to their level of resistance. But the team still didn't know why the new lines were resistant. "What is the genetic basis of resistance? If you find that, then you can screen other exotic materials for resistance much more efficiently and effectively, with a more targeted approach," Bohn says.

The researchers haven't found the gene for resistance - Bohn says the trait is likely too complex for it to boil down to a single gene - but the group has identified regions of the genome that appear to contribute to resistance, using a technique known as QTL mapping. There were some common themes among the regions.

"When we look at other genes in these regions, one of the common denominators is ascorbate biosynthesis," Bohn says. In other words, one mechanism explaining western corn rootworm resistance might be the manufacture of ascorbate in the plant. The ascorbate synthesis pathway produces free radicals that injure feeding insects.

The analysis turned up another set of genes that may be involved in resistance, but this one is a little more complex. When western corn rootworm larvae are feeding on roots, some corn plants release a compound into the soil that calls nematodes to attack the larvae. The second set of genes appears to be related to the manufacture of compounds that attract those nematodes.

"This is very important because plants can't uproot themselves and go somewhere else, so they have to use other mechanisms to protect themselves," Bohn says. The results are a first step in introducing native resistance mechanisms into new elite hybrids, but much more research is needed before that happens. And Bohn cautions that the level of native resistance found in the study is no match for the power of transgenic insect-resistant corn, at least not yet.

"The idea is when you know where the genes with these small effects are located, perhaps it is possible to bring them into one common genetic background. If we can accumulate these genes, over time we might increase the level of resistance so that it makes sense for farmers to grow them."
2017 Farmer’s Tax Guides
The 2017 version of the Farmer’s Tax Guide (Publication 225) has been released by the Internal Revenue Service and can be found at: https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p225.pdf. Copies are also available at the Ashtabula and Trumbull County Extension offices.

Women in Ag Program Slated for December 16
OSU Extension in Ashtabula County is pleased to share that our local Women in Agriculture group will be sponsoring a workshop titled Mindfulness and Dealing with Stress” on Saturday, December 16, 2017. This workshop will be held from 9:30 to 12:00 noon. The holidays can be a stressful time as family conflicts can surface and financial struggles can become more apparent. Join us during this program to learn how to manage stressors more effectively.

During this program, Marie Economos, OSU Family & Consumer Sciences Extension Educator in Trumbull County will teach on mindfulness and how it can help reduce stress in your life. Marie will share stress reduction strategies based on the research and work of Dr. Jon Kabat-Zinn who developed the mindfulness-based stress reduction program. Following Marie’s presentation, Emily Compan, representative of Young Essentials Oils in Andover, Ohio will discuss the many natural uses and benefits of using essential oils. Following the presentations, participants will make a whipped gingerbread sugar scrub to take home and enjoy. The day will end with everyone having the chance to relax and share a few laughs during lunch at noon.

The registration fee for this program is $15 per person and reservations are requested by December 13, 2017. If you have any questions please call 440-576-9008. A complete registration flyer can be obtained at: http://go.osu.edu/ne-events

Using Goats to Improve Cattle Pastures
By Marcus McCartney, OSU Extension AgNR Educator, Washington County
Source: http://u.osu.edu/beef/2017/12/06/using-goats-to-improve-pastures/

Do you have leftover fair goats, or inherited some that did not make weight at the fair? Perhaps your kids or grandkids have been bugging you for the small ruminant animal for some time. Or by chance, did you come into a small herd recently?

If so, then don’t perceive goat ownership as a chore or inconvenience but rather embrace it, think positive, and start letting the goats work for you.

Northeast Ohio Agriculture
There are several ways goats can be a useful management tool in almost any farm operation.

For beef producers, goats are incorporated into the operation with the goal of brush and weed management for new or existing pastures.

For establishing new pastures, goats are great at cleaning up brush and unwanted vegetation prior to the initial investment of starting a new pasture (seeding, liming, fertilizing, etc.) and loading with livestock.

For example, let’s look at the role of goats from converting a woodland area (timber) to pasture. Goats can be used to harvest and clear underbrush (including smaller trees) in selected areas before cutting and then sold to recoup money.

They can consume vegetation in steep dangerous terrain where making an herbicide application or clearing with machinery is difficult.

In a recent study of goats grazing in a power line right of way for five years in West Virginia, the brush was reduced from 45 percent down to 15 percent in one year. After five years of grazing, goats reduced brush cover to 2 percent.

Goats are natural browsers and prefer to graze or browse with their heads up — just like deer if given the opportunity — which makes them ideal for clearing brushy understory.

In this environment, vines constitute a significant portion of a goat’s diet, including poison ivy which they prefer, as well as saplings, young leafy trees, black locust, briars, brambles, sumac, honeysuckle, privet, Virginia trumpet creeper and broadleaf weeds.

They will not eat through the hard bark of mature trees but may girdle younger, thinly barked trees if better forage is unavailable.

Mature trees can remain undamaged as long as the goats have other forage to graze or browse. Goats can also be used in a post-clearing situation for sprout and weed control. They will eat and remove the little green sprigs which occur on the side of trees, between rocks, and regrowth from roots.

Using goats to clear land before timbering is time-consuming, but allows one to harvest value from undergrowth and reduce debris before trees are removed.

Goats can do this work relatively inexpensively and consistently. Goats do not require a lunch break, are able to work quietly without the negative attention of herbicides and machinery, and lastly, they provide great entertainment.

Most commonly, goats are used in a beef operation to help control unwanted vegetation in existing pastures through a method called co-grazing or better known as multi-species grazing.
Even though multi-species grazing is a very old idea, it is a method that is becoming recognized again.

Multi-species grazing is the practice of using two or more livestock species (together or separately) on the same pasture-land in the same growing season to obtain the benefits of improved pasture quality, increased carrying capacity, more uniform grazing, more total pounds of gain per acre, vegetation control, decrease gastrointestinal parasite load, and more profit potential.

Most studies indicate better pasture use and production when sheep, cattle and goats are grazing and browsing together, as opposed to grazing alone.

The different dietary preferences and grazing behaviors result in greater plant use which means heavier stocking rates and increased production from a unit of land.

The breakdown of plant preferences is as follows for goats and cattle:
- Goats: grass 20 percent, weeds 20 percent, and browse 60 percent.
- Cattle: grass 70 percent, weeds 20 percent and browse 10 percent.
In this respect, goats do not compete much with beef cattle. This is one reason the most noticeable benefit for multi-species grazing for producers is brush and weed management.

Another major benefit which goes sometimes unnoticed is the decreased load of gastrointestinal parasites.

Goat and sheep parasites cannot survive in the stomach of cattle and parasites from cattle cannot survive in the stomach of goats or sheep.

Therefore, multi-species grazing will decrease gastrointestinal parasite loads and slow resistance of gastrointestinal parasites to conventional dewormers.

Finally, before implementing goats into your herd, consider the following factors: an upgrade in fencing may be needed as goats can escape easily, predator control needs to be accounted for, and the costs associated with implementing goats.

**Dicamba Restrictions Added**

Source: [https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/dicamba-restrictions-added](https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/dicamba-restrictions-added)

After statewide bans, multiple lawsuits and countless disgruntled farmers nationwide, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has required the makers of dicamba, a controversial weed killer, to revise its label.

The label changes and new training requirements shift more responsibility into the hands of farmers to ensure if they apply dicamba, the herbicide does not spread to neighboring fields.
The problem is the weed killer has been shown to easily go airborne and move far from its intended area, harming or killing plants and other crops along the way.

“You can do everything right on the day you apply it, then later that day or the next morning, it can still move,” said Mark Loux, an Ohio State University Extension weed specialist. OSU Extension is the outreach arm of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES) at The Ohio State University.

Dicamba is typically applied to eliminate weeds in fields of crops that are genetically modified to withstand dicamba such as some varieties of soybeans. The weed killer can kill broadleaf weeds, as opposed to grasses, and can harm or kill any crop that’s not genetically modified to tolerate it.

Beginning in 2018, farmers who apply dicamba to their fields will have more label restrictions on when, where and how they apply the weed killer, to try to keep it from turning into a vapor and spreading to plants it was not intended to reach. Monsanto, BASF and DuPont, the companies that make weed killers with dicamba, are revising their product labels to add various constraints including stating that only people certified to apply restricted-use pesticides can apply dicamba. Also, anyone applying dicamba must go through annual training specifically on dicamba.

Currently, no training is needed to apply the product.

Though such measures are aimed at preventing the unwanted movement of dicamba, it is doubtful they will greatly reduce the possibility of unintended harm to plants nearby, Loux said.

That’s because dicamba can be volatile, so it is difficult for an applicator to control where it might end up, he said.

“I think we’ll have more issues. That’s my prediction. We’re all sort of holding our breath,” Loux said.

Across the U.S. this year, millions of acres were unintentionally harmed or destroyed by dicamba. So much damage occurred in some states that it has been banned.

The most damage occurs when dicamba is applied to fields after crops have emerged from the ground, so it is safest to apply dicamba in early spring before the crops begin growing, Loux said.
Typically farm insurance policies will cover the damages of pesticide drift if it is caused by the applicator's negligence such as a mistake in mixing or misjudging wind speeds, said Peggy Hall, agricultural and resource law field specialist for OSU Extension.

But insurance policies commonly exclude pesticide drift damages if the applicator failed to follow label instructions, she said.

“Then you're in a difficult situation,” Hall said. “We have to raise the question as to whether we're willing to take that risk of applying dicamba. I think that's a valid question to be asking.”

The additional restrictions for farmers who apply weed killers containing dicamba in 2018 include the following:

A buffer is required if wind is blowing towards a sensitive area. If the wind is blowing toward a sensitive crop, dicamba should not be applied.

The maximum wind speed when dicamba can be applied is 10 m.p.h. It had been 15 m.p.h. Dicamba can only be applied between sunrise and sunset and never during a temperature inversion, which is when the air near the ground is cooler than the air above it. Under those conditions, the wet dicamba particles stay in the air and with wind, can drift off site. Between sunrise and sunset, temperature inversions are less common.

Only those certified through the state or operating under the supervision of someone who is certified will be allowed to apply dicamba. Training for pesticide certification will now include information about dicamba use and applicators will be required to maintain records on the use of dicamba products.

For more information about using dicamba, visit: u.osu.edu/osuweeds/

**Farmers on Alert as Spotted Lanternfly found in Third State**

By Christina Herrick

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets confirmed that spotted lanternfly has been found for the first time in New York State. The insect, which has also been discovered in Pennsylvania and Delaware, is a potential threat to several important agricultural crops in New York, including grapes, apples, hops, and forest products. The Department is urging communities across the state to help prevent the spread of spotted lanternfly by being vigilant and reporting any suspected findings.

The Department confirmed the invasive insect as spotted lanternfly earlier this month after employees at a facility in Delaware County reported the finding. It is thought to have arrived in New York on an interstate shipment. The single specimen was dead when it was discovered. The incident serves as an important reminder that invasive species can be transported to new locations in various ways.

“The New York State Integrated Pest Management Program at Cornell, along with our partners at the Cornell Cooperative Extension, will help growers and homeowners deal with the spotted lanternfly in low-risk ways,” New York State Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program Director, Jennifer Grant, said. “No one wants new invasive pests to establish in New York, so it’s important for the experts to respond quickly. We depend on reporting from the public to guide our response.”

The spotted lanternfly, which is native to Asia, was first detected in Bern County, PA, in 2014. Currently, 13 counties in Pennsylvania are under quarantine. The State of Delaware confirmed the finding of the insect. The pest causes harm by sucking sap from plant stems and leaves. The Department is coordinating with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Cornell Cooperative Extension, and the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to notify producers whose crops are most susceptible to spotted lanternfly.

The Department’s Division of Plant Industry also is increasing proactive inspections by visiting facilities, such as warehouses, trucking companies, and distribution centers that receive shipments from outside the state.
Communities are being asked to report any findings of spotted lanternfly to the Division of Plant Industry at 800-554-4501 or plants@agriculture.ny.gov, or to a local Cornell Cooperative Extension county office. The insect is easy to identify with distinct markings. Photos are available here. The Department also is asking for residents to take photos of the insect if possible when they find them.

For more information on the spotted lanternfly, please visit the USDA’s fact sheet, here.

2018 Northeast Ohio Small Farm Workshop Scheduled for January 20, 2018

The Ashtabula County Extension office is pleased to offer the 2018 Northeast Ohio Small Farm Workshop for new, existing, and aspiring farm businesses. This workshop will be held on Saturday, January 20, 2018 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Ashtabula County Extension office located at 39 Wall Street in Jefferson, Ohio. This workshop is designed to help landowners increase profits from their small acreage. This program is open to all new or aspiring farmers, new rural landowners, small farmers, and farm families looking for new ideas.

During this workshop, participants will be challenged to develop realistic expectations for their small farm. Participants will learn how to develop a business plan for their operation. During the workshop, participants will learn more about the current opportunities in small-scale farming; how to identify the strengths & weaknesses of your farm; how to keep records and develop budgets; and how to effectively price & market your products to consumers. Learn more about farm insurance, governmental assistance, farm taxes, and ways to mitigate risk. This workshop will provide the road map for small producers to move their hobby to a viable farm business. Make connections to resources, information and people that will help your farm business grow!

The registration fee for this workshop is $25 per person. This includes a small farmer resource notebook, refreshments, and a hearty lunch! Reservations are requested by Friday, January 12, 2018. Space is limited to the first 35 registrants. We thank The Kellogg Insurance Agency for co-sponsoring this event. Pre-registration is required by January 12, 2018. Registration fee is $25/per person. Make checks payable to OSU Extension, and mail to Ashtabula County Extension office, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047. If you have any questions please call 440-576-9008. A complete registration flyer can be obtained at: http://go.osu.edu/ne-events

Ashtabula County Plat Books Available

Who owns Ashtabula County? Thousands of people have a piece of it, and they are listed in the new plat book published by the Ashtabula County – OSU Extension with Mapping Solutions. The 2016-17 book is available for purchase for $25 + tax at the County 4-H/Extension office located at 39 Wall Street in Jefferson. Premium wall maps are also available. For more information contact their office at (440) 576-9008.

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
This 130-page spiral-bound book includes landownershhip maps by township and range of Ashtabula County. These maps include the property boundaries for all rural parcels within the township, the name of the owner and the number of acres owned. Also, there is a handy landowner index for easy cross referencing. The next version of the plat book will be released in early 2019 and until then we will be selling the 2016-17 book for $25.00 + tax.

David’s Weekly News Column
For Publication in the Jefferson Gazette on December 13 & Star Beacon on December 17, 2017

Hello, Ashtabula County! On Tuesday, November 28, I had the pleasure to speak to the Conneaut Historical Society about Agriculture in Ashtabula County and how it has changed over the past 50 years. It was interesting for me to research how Ashtabula County agriculture has changed over my life time.

First let us look at the great year of 1968. Of course, I don’t remember much about this year as my twin sister and I were just newly born bundles of joy for my parents. Looking back the average cost of a new house was $14,975, a person’s average income was $7,844, a car could be purchased for $2,222, and a gallon of gasoline cost $0.34. Boy, wouldn’t we like to see some of these prices today?

So what about food? A pound of hamburger was $0.50, bacon was $0.75 a pound, milk was $1.21 a gallon, and eggs were $0.38 a dozen. Isn’t it incredible how food prices have not increased at the same rate as a home, car or gallon of gas? I know many who have recently bought both eggs and milk for similar prices!

So what about agriculture? Have we changed? In 1968 we had 1,500 farmers with 194,000 acres being farmed. Today, we have 1,100 farm operations farming 165,967 acres in the county. One major change of course is that yields have sky rocketed. Consider the following: back in 1968 the average yield for corn was 82 bushels/acre and soybeans was 23 bushels per acre. Compare this to this year’s harvest where our farmers will average over 160 bushels/acre for corn and 52 bushels/acre for soybeans. Production has doubled!

Today, we have over 40,000 acres of soybeans grown in Ashtabula County. Can you guess how many were planted in 1968? Actually you might have been considered weird for growing soybeans in 1968 as we had only 1,500 acres grown across the county. Crops such as field pea and miscanthus were not even on our radar here until the past five years. Today we are growing as many acres of field pea as we did soybeans back in 1968. Hay was king back then with close to 30,000 acres and many more dedicated to pastures.

Over the past fifty years our dairy industry has seen the most significant decline. In 1968, we had 14,400 dairy cows on 650 dairy farms. Each dairy cow produced just under 10,000 pounds of milk for a total of 16.7 million gallons of milk produced in total. In contrast, we now only have 6,600 milk cows on 30 dairy farms but milk production per cow has climbed to 23,000 pounds per cow. This translates into 17.6 million gallons of milk from 55% less cows.

Northeast Ohio Agriculture
So you may ask how do I know all the farm numbers and production from 50 years ago? I would like to say I was really observant as a 6 month old, but I wasn’t. Instead, the United States has had a long history of tracking agricultural production. The census of agriculture originated as part of the 1820 decennial census when respondents were asked how many persons in each household were engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1840, a separate census schedule was started to collect data specifically related to agriculture. Currently, the Census of Agriculture is conducted every five years to look at land use and ownership, operator characteristics, production practices, income and expenditures.

So when is the next Census of Agriculture? Actually right now! Starting last week, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) started mailing the 2017 Census of Agriculture to our nation’s agricultural producers. I encourage all of our farmers to be watching their mail boxes for their survey and take time to complete it before the February 5, 2018 deadline.

The census aims to get a complete and accurate picture of everyone involved in American agriculture. This includes crops, livestock, government payments, and specialty items such as nursery and greenhouses, aquaculture, bees, horses, and specialty livestock or crops. All operations are important, no matter the size. So yes, even small plots of land growing fruit, vegetables or some food animals count. For census of agriculture purposes, a farm is any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census of agriculture year.

Respondents can recomplete the Census online at www.agcensus.usda.gov or simply return their form by mail. For farmers who do not receive or have lost the Census of Agriculture form, they are asked to call toll-free (888) 424-7828 or visit www.agcensus.usda.gov. NASS plans to release Census of Agriculture data, in both electronic and print formats, beginning in February 2019. Detailed reports will be published for all counties, states and the nation. And yes, Ashtabula County has its own report in the Census!

So in honor of 1968, I am going to sort through my vinyl records tonight and play the 1968 hits Hey Jude, Harper Valley PTA, I Heard it Though the Grapvine and (Sittin’on) The Dock of the Bay. To close, I would like to share a quote from Martin Luther King Jr who was assassinated in 1968. This quote being, “In the End, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends.” Have a good and safe day!

**Upcoming Extension Program Dates**

The following programs have been scheduled for Northeast Ohio farmers. Complete registration flyers can be found at: http://ashtabula.osu.edu/program-areas/agriculture-and-natural-resources/upcoming-educational-programs-deadlines

**Women in Agriculture Programs**
December 16, 2017
January 13, 2018

**Northeast Ohio Agriculture**

**OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
February 17, 2018
March 17, 2018

Private Pesticide Applicator & Fertilizer Re-certification Sessions
January 12, 2018 from 8:00 to 12:00 noon in Ashtabula County
February 2, 2018 from 8:00 to 12:00 noon in Geauga County
February 9, 2018 from 10:00 to 3:00 p.m. in Portage County
March 9, 2018 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. in Trumbull County

Crop Lunch – What’s New with Dicamba
Trumbull County Extension Office 11:30am – 2pm
Wednesday, January 17, 2018

Exploring the Small Farm Dream
Saturday, January 20, 2018

2018 Northeast Ohio Winter Agronomy School
Wednesday February 21, 2018

2018 Winter Beef School (Calving School)
Thursday, February 22, 2018

Backyard Chickens
Trumbull County Extension Office 5-7pm
Wednesday, March 14, 2018

2018 Ashtabula County Dairy Banquet
Saturday, March 24, 2018

21st Annual Joe Bodnar Memorial Northern Classic Steer & Heifer Show
Saturday, April 21, 2018
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Ashtabula County Women in Agriculture:

Mindfulness
Dealing with Stress

Saturday, December 16, 2017
9:30 a.m. to 12:30
OSU Extension Office
39 Wall Street
Jefferson, Ohio 44047
Registration Fee $15

The Agricultural industry is stressful enough but holidays add even more. Join Marie Economos, Family and Consumer Sciences Extension Educator as she teaches about Mindfulness. Stop stressing and start living. Emily Compan with Young Essentials Oils will also discuss the many natural uses and benefits of using essential oils. Everybody will make a whipped gingerbread sugar scrub to take home and enjoy. We will end the session by having a chance to relax and share a few laughs during lunch at noon.

Questions? Contact Abbey Averill at 440-576-9008 or averill.10@osu.edu

Pre-registration required. Please complete and return with payment to Ashtabula County - OSU Extension, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, Ohio 44047, no later than Wednesday, December 13, 2017. Cost for the program $15 per person. (Make checks payable to: OSU Extension)

Name: __________________________ Phone: __________________________
Email address: __________________________

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity
Trumbull Crop Lunch

What’s Going On With Dicamba?

Mark Loux, OSU Weed Scientist  
and  
Peggy Hall, Professor of Ag Law

January 17, 2018  
11:30 – Registration and Lunch
OSU Extension Office  
520 West Main Street  
Cortland, OH 44410

12:00 – Local Update
12:30 – Dicamba Update
2:00 – Adjourn

Cost is $5/person - includes lunch, pesticide and CCA credits

Join us on Wednesday, January 17, 2018 for lunch at the Trumbull County Extension office to learn about the current status of dicamba use in Ohio. Mark Loux and Peggy Hall will be joining us via video link to discuss best practices for using a dicamba resistant soybean program, updates from the ODA, and the Ohio Legislature. Pre-registration is requested for an accurate count for food. A catered lunch is sponsored by the Trumbull County Holstein Club.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: Cut at the dashed line, and mail lower portion with check payable to OSU Extension to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main St. Suite #1, Cortland, OH 44410. On-site payment is available, but please call our office to let us know you will be attending so we have enough food. Call our office or email Lee Beers (beers.66@osu.edu) with any questions. 330-638-6783

Name:_________________________________________  Email:_________________________________________
Address:_______________________________________  Phone:_______________________________________

Number attending ______ x $5/person = _____________ Enclosed

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